

# MASSILLON DAILY INDEPENDENT.

FOURTH YEAR.

MASSILLON, O., SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1891.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

## Three Great Bargains

IN

## Unbleached Table Linen

AT

## HUMBERGER'S

**Lot 1.** Splendid value, former price 55 cents now 45 cents a yard.

**Lot 2.** Always sold at 65 cents now 45 cents a yard.

**Lot 3.** Elegant quality worth 70 cents, now 55 cents a yard.

## These are Decided Bargains

Respectfully,

HUMBERGER'S

## A CUTTING TIME

Though our winter trade has been exceptionally good and we are not to be found among the mourners, yet we have a few goods we want to sell and the sooner they are sold the better we shall feel. We must begin to plan for the spring campaign, and want room and money to carry out the plans we formulate. To secure these two essentials we have

## CUT THE HEADS OFF

the prices on our entire stock of Overcoats, Heavy Suits, Gloves, Caps, Underwear, etc. They must make way for our spring purchases, and now is the time to buy these cold-weather goods. Don't beg off but come to the decapitating sale.

**C. M. Whitman,**  
Strictly One Price, Massillon

## JUST RECEIVED

A NEW LOT OF

## Blue Black and Fancy Cheviots

Which we will make to order for you

Very Cheap Before our Spring Trade Commences.

**DIELHENN'S DOUBLE STORE**  
Nos. 11 E. Main, and 6 South Erie Streets  
MASSILLON, O.

## COLEMAN.

## THE JEWELER

New and Complete Stock in all the very latest styles.

## Sterling SILVERWARE,

Dozens, Half Dozens, Single pieces.

## Diamonds,

Watches

Jewelry.

## Largest Stock in the City

NO. 5 ERIE STREET.

SEE

## GEORGE SNYDER

Before you buy your

## BOOTS & SHOES.

No. 33 EAST MAIN ST.

## RUSSELL & CO.,

MASSILLON, OHIO,

BUILDERS OF

## Plan and Automatic Engines

BOILERS,

## Threshing Machines

AND ENGINES,

## HORSE POWERS,

Saw Mills, Etc.

Miss Helen Ryder

Will continue the

## INSURANCE BUSINESS

Formerly conducted by her father at the old stand

## Over Dielhenn's Clothing Store

SOUTH ERIE STREET.

## The First National Bank

MASSILLON, OHIO.

S. HUNT, President.

GEO. HARSH, Vice President.

C. STEESE, Cashier.

J. M. SCHUCKERS, Asst. Cashier.

Capital Stock and Surplus \$250,000.

## Interest Bearing Certificates Issued

MASSILLON & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY,

MASSILLON, OHIO, JANUARY 1, 1891.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting, will be held at the German Depot Building, (the general office) in the City of Massillon, on Tuesday, the third day of February, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN J. HALEY,  
Secretary.

"Homeo Ton"

The never failing remedy for malaria, and indigestion, and the best blood purifier known, may be found at the drug stores of E. S. Craig, Z. T. Baltzly and Morganthaler & Heister.

100 Dollars Reward.

For any case of chapped hands, face, lips, nipples, and all other skin eruptions that can't be cured with Kaloderm. Sold by druggists at 35 cents.

14-4w

"THEY'RE AFTER ME"

Those Elegant 4-in-Hands, Puff and Tech Scarfs.

No Wonder--Price is the Magnet

→ SPANGLER & CO., HATTERS ←

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Knox and Youman Derby, and Fish, Clark & Flagg Fine Ties.

## A CUTTING TIME

## SALMAGUNDI.

### TO-DAY'S DOINGS IN THIS TOWN

#### Personal Notes and Brief Mention of Many Things.

THE WEATHER—For Ohio—Saturday, light rain or snow; stationary temperature.

George Roseman predicts that to-morrow will be stormy.

To-k-oh, at Bucher's, Ezra Kendall in "A Pair of Kids."

Christ. Baatz is spending the day in Navarre.

Mr. W. F. Ricks returned this noon from Washington.

Mrs. Gibson and Mrs. Hines, of Canton, are guests of Mrs. H. Kail.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie pay car will be in the city Monday.

Mr. William R. Hier, of Justus, was in town last night on business.

Jerome Kaley of Greenfield, Ind., is spending a few days in the city.

Mr. John Brennenman is confined to the house with an attack of malaria.

Percy McLain went to Cleveland this morning to spend Sunday with friends.

There will be a meeting of the Secular Society in their hall to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kreiter are visiting Mrs. Kreiter's brother, in Cleveland.

The John Spuhler stock of merchandise is being disposed of at auction to-day.

The regular semi-monthly pay at the bridge shops to-day, amounted to about \$1,800.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Wright, of Akron, will spend Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. B. McCue.

J. E. Chapman, of New York, is the guest of his old schoolmate, A. E. Dauchy.

Mr. Jacob Smith, of Huntington, Ind., is visiting his sister, Mrs. Jos. Oehl, on Center street.

Mrs. Jacob Pitts, Miss Olive Howald and Mrs. Ella Pitts are spending the day in Cleveland.

Mrs. John Merriman returned last night from a six months' visit with her parents in Illinois.

Misses Ida Doolittle and Etta Conklin of Canton are the guests of Miss Ella Rearick over Sunday.

The Rev. George Frank Downey, of Navarre, now a student at Dayton, is spending the day in town.

Miss Debbie Hill returned to Cleveland to-day, after having visited Massillon friends for a few weeks.

Miss Anna Bomberger, of Canton, who has been the guest of Miss Ruth Damler, returned home to-day.

Mrs. Daniel Hemperly is expected home to-night from a four months' visit with relatives at Austin, Texas.

The daughter and son-in-law of Robert Lomady, who have been guests of their parents, left for Cincinnati this morning.

Capt. Wm. M. Johnston, the well-known manufacturer of Wilmot, was the guest of Mr. A. A. Russell at the Hotel Conrad, to-day.

The Industrial school is in need of teachers, and in need of ready money with which to purchase supplies. Both should be forthcoming.

About thirty friends of Miss Ella Gise, gave her surprise at her residence in East Main street, last night, the occasion being her birthday anniversary.

Frank Mitchell, a popular engineer on the W. & L. E. road and a fine tenor singer, is rehearsing for a prominent part in the coming concert to be given by Prof. Feuchtinger.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Humberger and little daughter, Isabel, left this morning for Knoxville, Tenn. They will visit Washington and several Southern cities before their return.

Senator Howells has introduced a bill to amend Section 553 of the revised statute so as to allow the judge of the court of common pleas of Stark county to appoint a court clerk at a salary of \$600 per year.

A party of young people gathered at the home of Mr. Albert Crone, in East Main street, last evening, and reminded him of his eighteenth birthday. Supper was served, and the evening was enjoyed.

In the Mayor's Court.

Jacob Smith, a young man from Huntington, Ind., is in the city for a protracted visit with aunts, cousins (about fifty of them) and a sister, the relatives being members of the Kohl, Eisenbren and An Dill families.

Irvin Briggle, a brakeman on the W. & L. E. road, who had an arm so badly crushed at Zoar, seven weeks ago, that it was feared amputation would be necessary, has so far recovered as to be able to resume work this morning.

The adjutant general has issued the following order: "The Kirby Light Guard, Company B, Second Regiment of Infantry, is transferred to the Eighth Regiment of Infantry, and designated Company H, of said regiment."

H. M. Ramsauer was surprised by about thirty of his friends last night—the event being his thirty-eighth birthday. An elegant supper was served. Music, dancing and games were indulged in during the evening until a late hour.

Late in the evening a young man about 25, who was drunk, was arrested just as he was about to board a fast moving freight. His name was found to be George Davis, home in Philadelphia, Pa. He was locked up over night and fined \$4.60 this morning.

Wonderful, the beautiful line of buckles and clasps which we are selling at 5 and 10 cents each, worth from 20 to 30 cents. All the latest designs in necklaces and beads, at the West Side Variety Bazaar.

A new lot of 10-quart dishpans, broomholders, small knives and forks, and all sizes of shelf brackets just received at Ellery's Notion store.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Pitts gave a dinner last night, for a number of Mr. Pitts's

office associates, those present being Messrs. A. Seidel, Irving Yost, E. S. Mills, Howard Lewis, Richard Johnson, J. N. Merwin and George McCall. The musically inclined members of the party entertained the company in the evening.

The loss by the recent fire in Jackson township which destroyed the residence of Louis Scharmann, was adjusted yesterday.

There was a policy for \$550 on the building, which was paid in full, the loss being total, and a policy of \$350 on the contents, nearly all of which were saved except the carpets. The Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company carried both risks.

THE ORANGE TEA.

The building fund of St. Timothy's church is better off by some seventy-five dollars to-day, as the result of the pictorial orange tea, given last night in the church parlors, by the ladies.

Mr. John Brennenman is confined to the house with an attack of malaria.

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Any and every "want"

# THE MASSILLON DAILY INDEPENDENT.

supplied through this medium

## MASSILLON INDEPENDENT.

WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.  
[DAILY ESTABLISHED 1867.]

PUBLISHED BY  
**The Independent Company.**  
Independent Building,  
No. 20 E. Main Street  
MASSILLON, OHIO.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.  
One Year.....\$5.00  
Six Months.....2.50  
Three Months.....1.25

WEEKLY.

One Year.....\$1.00  
Six Months.....50  
Three Months.....25

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1891

This Date in History—Jan. 24.

1820—Death of Sir Henry Welverton, judge; born 1758.

1839—The Connecticut colony in convention at New Haven adopted a liberal written constitution, the people not to be taxed without the king.

1712—Birth of Frederick the Great; died 1786.

1723—Birth of Beaumarchais, dramatic writer; died 1799.

1782—Death of James Ralph, political and poetical writer.

1807—Schleswig and Holstein incorporated with Prussia by decree.

1808—Czar Alexander, headed by Hon. Anson Burlingame, an American, received by the French emperor at Paris.

1870—Prince Arthur presented to President Grant.

1870—United States corvette Oneida sunk by collision with British P. and O. steamer Bombay.

1871—Julie Favre, on the part of the French government, negotiated with Bismarck.

1873—Death of Rev. Charles Kingsley, English author and canon of Westminster, in London, England.

1884—Fire damp explosion at Crested Butte, Colo., fifty-seven miners killed.

1888—Death of Frederick C. Brightly at Philadelphia; born 1812.

The Democratic party in congress, is to rule or ruin.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer is in distress about Vice President Morton. The sensitive Plain Dealer is "mortified." Mortification is never complained of when the nullification of the war amendments comes to its attention, with every national election.

The moral wickedness of a Kirmess, as a church entertainment continues up for discussion at Alliance. A Steubenville pastor, writes to an Alliance minister, the letter being published, as follows: "Cry out against it and spare not! My own opinion is that this is one of the most deceptive plagues ever invented by Satan to counteract religious life."

### GERRYMANDERING.

While lusty blasts of eloquence are reverberating in congressional halls for and against the so-called force bill and closure rule, let's say a quiet and, if possible, non-partisan word about the striking term in our political discourses, gerrymander, which, though often impaled upon our attention during the last campaign, retains a curious interest. A gerrymander is an unfair distribution of the congressional districts of a state by the legislature thereof. A state is divided into a certain number of districts, which number is determined by the congress which meets next after the decennial census enumeration, congress having determined the quota of population that shall entitle to a single representative. The population of each state is divided by this number, and the quotient is the number of congressional representatives the state shall have. Ohio has twenty-one by this disposition. It will devolve upon the congress that meets next fall to make a new apportionment. The present division which gives us the twenty-one is about 151,000. The matter of electing the congressmen is left to the states. The legislature of each state establishes districts throughout the state, in which districts the congressmen are to be elected, one congressman to a district. Ohio having an assignment of twenty-one congressmen, its legislature establishes twenty-one districts. The dominant party in the legislature, if a spirit of unfairness pervades it, can by an unjust discrimination in the laying out of the boundary lines of the districts, so adjust them that a state will return to congress a majority or more representatives of politics opposite to those prevailing in the state. When a party does this it is said to gerrymander the state, or, to use the noun, the districting is called a gerrymander.

Ohio was re-districted by the present legislature a year ago, and in such a manner that the state, which is often Republican in state elections than Democratic, and always Republican in national elections, returns fifteen Democratic congressmen out of the twenty-one. The present condition of the districts in Ohio is considered a very flagrant

gerrymander. But both parties have been guilty of this unfair means of getting a majority in the national House. There is more or less unfairness in every districting of a state where the strength of both parties are about equal. Such is the political bias and prejudice in men, it is scarcely avoidable. There are several very shameful and ridiculous gerrymanders mentioned in history. In Mississippi there is a district 250 miles long, 30 miles broad, called a shoe string district, and another in Pennsylvania resembling a dumb bell. The present Twentieth Ohio district was called during the last campaign the beer faucet district.

We read also of a district in Missouri famous for its narrow serpentine windings. Measured along its windings it measures longer than does the longest length of the state. But it is not a hap hazard affair. These windings were projected with purpose and design, for as it wends its crooked course it gathers up as large a negro population as possible. In laying off the districts one object is to throw together into a hostile district those places in the state where are the large numbers of voters who are hostile to the party which is making the gerrymander. There they increase the hostile vote, but do the gerrymandering party no harm, for the district would go against them anyhow. Again, when the parties are about equally balanced, a place or places where friendly voters reside are added to the district, thereby turning the scale in favor of the gerrymandering party. To accomplish the foregoing the gerrymandering hand has to run the boundary lines with considerable ingenuity and queerness. The result is often a very odd looking district when delineated on a map.

So queer was the shape of a certain district contrived by the Republican legislature in Massachusetts in 1812, when Elbridge Gerry was governor of the state, that an ardent Federalist and editor had a large picture made of it and hung it up in his editorial sanctum. An artist of genius coming into the office one day noticed the peculiar thing on the wall and taking out his pencil added a few lines to it for feet and wings and beak, making it take on the visage and outline of an awful looking monster, 'which,' said he, 'shall do for a salamander.' 'Better say a Gerrymander,' snapped forth the Irish wit of the editor.

Gov. Gerry was credited with being the proposer and adviser of the odious trick at that time. Hence the name. An instance of the practice seems to have occurred even earlier than this. In the election of 1788 for representatives to the first congress, an attempt was made in Virginia by the enemies of the constitution to defeat by such a scheme one of its foremost supporters, James Madison. His district was fixed, but the voters rebuked the schemers and honored the deserving man with election.

RUSKIN.

SHOT HIS SWEETHEART'S FATHER.  
Sad Ending of a Love Affair in West Virginia.

FARMOUNT, W. Va., Jan. 24.—A bitter feud has existed several years between the Snodgrass and Floyd families, both of which are influential. Young James Floyd fell in love with May Snodgrass, and the father, Enos Snodgrass, forbade their meeting. The lovers, however, met secretly. Snodgrass surprised them in their trysting place and made a violent assault on Floyd. The latter attempted to escape, but failed, and finally drew his revolver and shot Snodgrass dead before his daughter's eyes. Floyd escaped.

A New Gas Well at Graveline.  
GREENSBURG, Pa., Jan. 24.—The Westmoreland and Cambria Natural Gas company struck a rich flow of gas in the Gordon sand, 225 feet below the Gantz sand. The well is located on the Agnew farm at Graveline, and the strike has at least trebled the gas output. This giving the operators great encouragement. It is thought that when the well is entirely drilled in the volume will be greatly augmented.

Want a Service Pension Bill.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A delegation of the Grand Army of the Republic, consisting of Gen. Veazy, commander-in-chief; Col. Blue, of Kansas, and Col. Emory, of Washington, appeared before the house committee on invalid pensions yesterday in behalf of a bill providing for a service pension intended for the 250,000 soldiers of the class whose cases were not reached by the act of June last.

The Champion Tennis Player  
as well as the newest beginner will find Tiddely Wink tennis an excellent substitute for the original article.

Crushed limestone for walks. Large or small quantities. Inquire of J. V. R. Skinner.

Boys' watches for from \$4.50 to \$6.00 at Von Kanel's.

## NATURAL MONOPOLIES.

PUBLIC VERSUS PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF WATER WORKS.

Figures from The Nationalist Show the Marked Difference in Rates Given by Public and Private Water Works Corporations.

In every part of the country much attention is being given to the subject of monopolies. Their control in the interest of all the people is rapidly becoming the leading issue of the day, and the few who possess special privileges are putting forth all their power of argument to convince the people that natural monopolies are better managed under private control than could possibly be done under public ownership.

To those who have not studied this subject the specious arguments put forth by the monopolists have great weight, but a knowledge of the facts in the case will show the desirability of a radical change from present methods. That great changes are pending in our economic system is plainly evident to the most superficial observer, and it is well to consider where a beginning can be made to the best advantage.

It would seem that no better initial step could be recommended than to agitate for municipal ownership of local monopolies, such as street railways, gas works and electric light plants. Good and comparatively speedy results can be accomplished in this direction, and that would lead to public ownership of larger monopolies, which are equally oppressive and dangerous to the people of the entire country. The enlargement of the powers of municipalities has been found beneficial wherever tried, especially in European countries, where it has been carried to a greater extent than in the United States. Yet we are not without examples here showing the correctness of the position assumed. While such natural monopolies as gas and electric lighting and street railways are, as a general thing, owned by private corporations, a very large per centage of the water works are owned by the public. In the United States 41.10 per cent. are under public control, and in Canada the proportion is 57 per cent. As having an important bearing upon this subject a comparison of rates charged for water by public and private corporations, will be found interesting, and by investigation we find that the advantage is largely in favor of public ownership. The comparison given is based upon the average total family rate charged by 748 works in the United States; the average price at all the works is \$26.88. At 318 public works the charge is \$21.55, and by 430 private companies the rate is \$30.82. This shows that the rates charged by private companies are 43 per cent. higher than those of the public works.

This excess of price is found to be the rate in every part of the country, the same is true in Canada; and in England it is even larger. These figures show that one of the many municipal problems is being satisfactorily solved. We do not hear of any change from public to private ownership, as would be the case if the service were not satisfactory; but we know that changes from private to public ownership are quite frequent, and that improved service at much lower rates is the invariable result. Prof. R. T. Ely says: "I have made special investigation of water supply in several towns, and I have yet to find one instance in which municipal self help did not work better than the beneficial paternalism of private corporations. I have looked into the experience of a whole group of towns in New York state, and they all tell one story." The result in this service under public ownership proving so highly beneficial, it devolves upon the advocates of private monopoly to show that there is any special cause that would produce a different issue in the case of other national monopolies. If they cannot do this then the whole theory is without a solid foundation upon which to rest. The system of spoliation of the people by private corporations has been patiently endured for a long time. All that is needed to bring about a healthier condition in these monopolies of service is a thorough knowledge of facts and, thanks to the reform papers that have sprung up on every hand; these facts can now be placed before the people.—The Nationalist.

A Nester Gender.  
Mrs. De Sour (angrily)—I want you to keep your dog out of my house, Mrs. De Smart. It's full of fleas.—New York Weekly.

She Humored Him.  
"I'm hoping for something to turn up," he said. As he entered herhouse to propose, And scarce had he made her offer to wed Than she quothfully turned up her nose.—Boston Courier.

Not in Style.  
Mrs. De Style—That cloak is just lovely; so soft and warm. Is it fashionable?  
Dealer—No, ma'am; it's called the common sense cloak.

Mrs. De Style (with a sigh)—Let me see your Parisian shoulder capes.—New York Weekly.

To a Silent Maiden.  
If talk is really cheap as some folks say, I wonder, lovely vis-a-vis, that you don't go a shopping some bright sunny day, And see if you can't buy a word or two.—John Kendrick Bangs in Puck.

A Man of Fine Polish.  
Wooden—You can say what you choose about Mr. Parvenu, but I think he is a man of the finest polish.

Wagley—Well, he ought to be. He spent the last fifteen years of his life blacking boots.—Boston Courier.

Pennsylvania Mileage Tickets.

On and after January 20th, 1891, individual and non-transferable one thousand miles tickets, good over all divisions of the Pennsylvania system west of Pittsburgh, will be sold at rate of two cents per mile, or \$20,000 each, by line agents at principal points.

All forms of mileage tickets heretofore issued for the Pennsylvania lines—still unused and unexpired as to time limit—will be honored on and after above date on all roads operated by either the Pennsylvania Company or the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railway company, and only one thousand mile tickets will be thereafter sold.

E. A. Ford,  
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

Tiddely winks at the Independent Co.'s.

## THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

Edited by the Massillon Equal Rights Association.

Ossip Schubin, whose books have created such a sensation, is not as supposed, a man but a woman. Her real name is Lola Kirschner, and she lives in a very quiet way in a Bohemian village. She was barely twenty when her first book, "Ehre," was published, yet so much strength did it show, as well as so much familiarity with diplomatic life, that for some time it was attributed the Australian minister.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, daughter of the late Charles Crocker, the California millionaire, and daughter-in-law of Mr. Henry M. Alexander, one of the trustees of Princeton college, has offered to build a hall for commencement and other exercises at Princeton. It will be known as Alumni Hall, and will probably cost not less than \$150,000. Another instance of a woman's making a large donation to an institution which excludes women.

Romania has not been considered one of the very progressive countries, yet she has forged far ahead of many other nations in respect to her acknowledgment of women. Mme. Anne Ionesco was elected mayor of Mangalia in 1884 and continued to discharge the duties of this office most acceptably until August, 1890, when she moved to Brănești. Her name had evidently preceded her, for in a few weeks the people there elected her almost unanimously to be their mayor. They also elected her daughter, Alexandrina, vice mayor, and her husband justice of the peace.

Mrs. Hollenbeck, of Los Angeles, has given \$500,000 for a home for poor women and homeless children, in that city. Mrs. Rastall copied this from the blackboard at Moody's institute on Sunday last:

Women—Ministered while men scouted.  
Believed while men doubted.  
Preached while men pouted.

RUINED BY AN EMBEZZLING SON.

Assignment of Assets after Veith Follows the Missing Treasurer's Flight.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., Jan. 24.—As a result of the sudden disappearance and \$5,100 defalcation of Charles Veith, Jr., treasurer of this township, ex-County Commissioner Casper Veith, his aged father and heaviest bondsman, has made an assignment of all his personal property, including the large grocery and provision store that was transferred to him by the former's wife. The old gentleman is left a ruined man, while the whereabouts of his son, the defaulter, is unknown.

Shot by His Insane Son.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 24.—David Schofield, a prominent iron worker, was yesterday attacked by his son, who fired two shots at him, one ball lodging in the neck and the other shattering his right arm. The son then walked to the police station, where he was disarmed and locked up. He has been demented, having been in an asylum until two weeks ago, and will be returned. The father will recover.

Popularly called the king of medicines—Hood's Sarsaparilla. It conquers scrofula, salt rheum and all other blood diseases.

The want column is authority on "situations and help wanted."

Where is Sold.

The INDEPENDENT may be obtained daily at the Independent Company's store; Waverly Hotel; Hotel Conrad; E. C. Hering, West Tremont street; C. Witt, Short East street; Gilbert N. Porter, Scuth Erie street; Henry Kline, West Main street; James Parks, W. & L. E. depot.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

But Ten Days Remain

Until we shall take our

Annual Inventory

AT THE

Massillon Bee Hive Cash Store.

See Little Hans and Etta

Prices, 75, 50, and 25

Reserved Seats on sale at the Independent Company's Store.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Bucher's Opera House

Tuesday January 27.

Special Engagement

Return of the popular Young German comedian and Vocalist.

James -:- Reilly

IN THE

Broom Maker

Hear the Great Broom Song!

SCROFULA

that impurity of the blood which produces unsightly lumps or swellings in the neck; which causes running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or "humors;" which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. It is the most ancient of all diseases, and very few persons are entirely free from it.

Towboat Burned and a Life Lost.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—The towboat Silas P. Coe, belonging to William Montgomery & Co., took fire while lying at the foot of Vine street and was completely destroyed. Watchman Carnegie, employed on the boat, was burned to death. The origin of the fire is not known.

Broke Through the Ice and Drowned.

SANDUSKY, O., Jan. 24.—Eddie Engles, aged 14 years, son of John Engles, of Put-in-Bay Island, broke through the ice, three years old, being a terrible suffer

# MASSILLON DAILY INDEPENDENT.

**EXTRA SHEET.**

MASSILLON, O., SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1891.

PAGES FIVE TO EIGHT

## LABOR'S WORLD.

### JOHN M'BRIDE.

#### The Catago Market 1890.

There has always been a tacit understanding between miners and mine operators of this competitive field, that the coal shipments to, and prices prevailing in, the Chicago market during the previous year, were the surest and safest guide through which to reach a satisfactory settlement of mining rates for the coming year. At the time for the next joint conference is drawing near, a comparison of shipments to the Chicago market from the different states and fields, within this competitive district, proves both interesting and instructive. From the annual statement of the Black Diamond, we are able to make such a comparison. There was shipped from Hocking Valley during 1887-317,933 tons; in 1888, 243,085 tons, while in 1889 it fell to 144,539 tons, and during 1890 to 125,955.

The Shawnee Valley shipped 95,222 tons in 1887, and 120,053 tons in 1888, while in 1889 the shipment fell to 73,09 tons, and in 1890 to 49,626 tons.

The Ohio Central shipped 220,470 tons in 1887, and 142,271 tons in 1888, while shipments fell to 131,574 tons in 1889, and to 124,595 tons in 1890.

The Jackson county mines shipped 45,245 tons in 1887, and 45,998 tons in 1888, while in 1889 the shipment were 51,044 tons, and in 1890, 56,203 tons.

The Ohio shipments indicate that the Hocking Valley, Shawnee Valley, and Ohio Central mines, are fast losing their grip upon the Chicago market. Their combined loss for 1890, compared to shipments for 1889, is 48,966 tons, while compared with the shipments of 1887 the loss is 333,449 tons.

Jackson county has increased her tonnage for 1890 by 5,109 tons over 1888, and compared to 1887, has increased her shipments 10,958 tons. By deducting the Jackson increase from the decrease in Hocking, Shawnee and Ohio Central valley's, we find that the loss for this state in 1890 compared to 1889 is 43,857, while the loss for 1890, compared to shipments for 1887, is 322,491 tons. This immense loss in the Chicago market is due to several causes, the most notable of which is the new outlet for coal to the north which is the new outlet passed through Chicago. The Ohio production has not been diminished by reason of the apparent loss of coal tonnage in Chicago. The production for 1887, when the Chicago tonnage was largest, was 10,301,708 tons. In 1888, when we suffered the greatest loss in the Chicago shipments, the production was the largest ever recorded in Ohio, 10,910,946 tons, while in 1889 there were 10,907,355 tons produced, and it is evident that during 1890 the production will exceed 11,000,000 tons. The difference between loss in the Chicago shipments and others shipments made necessary by reason of increased production is made good by an increased local consumption and the securing of markets in the northwest through shipments by lake.

\* \* \* \* \*

Otto Pittsburg coal there was shipped 136,744 tons in 1887, 124,227 tons in 1888, 100,403 tons in 1889 and 81,516 tons in 1890. This shows a loss of 18,887 tons in 1890 over 1889 and 55,228 tons in 1889 over 1887. This loss can largely be accounted for by the recovery of home markets through the failure of natural gas, and like Ohio, the increase of sales in the northwest for coal shipped by lake.

\* \* \* \* \*

West Virginia shipped 70,399 tons in 1887, 85,228 tons in 1888, 91,867 tons in 1889 and 104,517 tons in 1890. The increase for 1890 over 1889 is 12,650 tons while the increase of 1890 over 1887 is 34,118 tons. The superiority of these coals, together with a low rate for mining and improved shipping facilities is the cause of this steady increase.

\* \* \* \* \*

Indiana block coal reached the acme of production and sale in 1887, when its shipment to Chicago was 968,388 tons; in 1888, it was 840,932 tons, while in 1889, owing to the prolonged strike, the production fell to 469,776 tons, and in 1890 increased to 828,687 tons. The miscellaneous coals of Indiana, meaning all coal outside of block coal shipped in 1887, 107,227 tons; in 1888, 211,201 tons; in 1889, 315,204, and in 1890, 412,253 tons. While the block coal fields, not having fully recovered from the effects of the union's strike of 1888, shows a loss of 139,701 tons, the other coals increase their shipments 97,054 tons in 1890 over 1889, and 305,031 tons in 1890 over 1887.

\* \* \* \* \*

Illinois shipments to Chicago in 1887 were 1,454,825 tons; in 1888, it was 1,926,308 tons; in 1889, it was 1,942,411 tons, while in 1890, it was 2,186,820 tons. This shows a gain for 1890 over 1889, of 244,409 tons, and for 1890 over 1887, of 731,905 tons.

\* \* \* \* \*

The coal trade at the present time is rather quiet, but prices are steady and coal operators feel chearful over the situation. In parts of Kansas and the northwest it is reported much suffering prevails for the want of coal. The Kansas legislature passed a resolution last week to purchase and send coal to some of the farmers and others who, being without money, cannot buy it for themselves. This act of the Kansas legislature is a commendable one so far as it goes toward aiding those who are freezing for want of fuel, but that part of the resolution which requires the coal to be taken from the mines worked by the convicts confined in the Kansas state prison, cannot be too severely condemned.

\* \* \* \* \*

Modern economists say: "Society must adjust the demand and supply of labor until all are employed." I have asked: "How many years are required for this absorption, and how many weeks and days will starve an honest man and his children?" To this I have never got an answer.—Cardinal Manning.

The bricklayers of Philadelphia will make an effort to establish the eight hour day in their trade early in the spring.

#### WAGES IN BUILDING TRADES.

##### What Contractors Pay from Atlanta and New York to San Francisco.

The secretaries of the building exchanges in thirty-eight cities in the country have sent to the Wisconsin bureau of labor statistics the schedule of wage in the building trades for each city. Where there is no exchange the information has been supplied by masons and builders. The schedules have been tabulated and interesting facts thus brought to light.

The six cities in which the highest wages are paid are New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis, Galveston and San Francisco. The trades selected for the table were masonry, carpentry, painting, plumbing, roofing and the common labor required in the erection of a building. No one city pays the highest wages in all the trades or in more than one trade. Thus, St. Louis pays the highest wages for masonry, New York for carpentry, San Francisco for painting, Chicago for plumbing, Santa Fe for roofing and Galveston for common labor. Santa Fe pays more than any other city for roofing, but it ranks below Brooklyn in all the other trades.

The lowest wages are paid in the southern cities, Atlanta, New Orleans, Lexington, Va., Vicksburg and Norfolk, Va. Some of the smaller cities of the north pay but little more than those of the south. Wages in the north seem to depend more on the size of a city than on its location. The explanation is of course that in the larger cities the trades are better organized. For the same reason two adjoining cities seldom pay exactly the same wages. New York pays more than Brooklyn for painting, carpentry and plumbing. Brooklyn pays more than New York for masonry, roofing and, according to the talk, for common labor. There is the same difference in the wages paid in the nearby cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Cincinnati and Cleveland, Philadelphia and Boston rank below the five leading cities, and many smaller western cities pay higher wages than do the Quakers and the modern Athenians. Atlanta pays the lowest wages for roofing, masonry and common labor, but comparatively good wages for painting and plumbing.

The difference in the wages rates paid in each trade is as great as their geographical distribution. Atlanta will pay 21 cents an hour for masonry, but St. Louis is willing to give 49 cents for the same work. New York and Baltimore pay 40 cents an hour, and Brooklyn, Galveston, Washington, San Francisco and Chicago from 41 to 45 cents an hour. For carpentry New York pays 39 cents an hour and Lexington, Va., 18 cents. In eight cities, from Minneapolis to Providence, the prevailing rate is 25 cents an hour. New Orleans and Vicksburg are willing to pay 25 and 26 cents, but most of the smaller western cities will give less than 25 cents for carpentry. For plumbing Chicago pays 40 cents an hour and San Francisco 39 cents. The other thirty-three cities follow in no particular order, some of those in the west paying less than southern cities. The rates for painting show the greatest difference, San Francisco paying 53 cents an hour and New Orleans 22 cents. New York pays 52 cents and Kansas City 51 cents. Indianapolis, Baltimore and Providence are willing to pay 42 cents and Santa Fe 40 cents an hour. Roofing is paid for at the lowest rates of all the trades—19 cents in Atlanta. New York pays 38, Brooklyn 37 and Santa Fe 38 cents an hour. For common labor Atlanta pays 72 cents. New York, according to the table, pays 15 cents an hour less than do Philadelphia, Boston and Brooklyn. Galveston parts with 20 cents an hour, or \$2 a day, the highest rate of all. The rate in San Francisco is not shown, but from another source it is known that \$2 is also paid for common labor there.—New York Sun.

#### Great in Iowa.

The second biennial report of the Iowa Labor bureau contains the following, which needs no comment:

The average number of months employed is 10.54, the average rate per day while employed, \$2.10, and the average income per day for 312 days, \$1.85. With reference to these rates the commissioner says:

It is probable that in an ordinary canvas, for the purpose of interviewing workingmen as to their earnings, a greater proportion of the better paid and more steadily employed men would be met with; the floating workmen would be more likely to escape the canvassers. An undue proportion of indoor or shop workers would naturally be found—men who have positions all the year around. From these causes the average number of months employed and the rate per day is probably rather high than low. There is an average idleness of 1.48 months per year. In other words the men are idle 12.17 per cent of the time.

#### Organized English Girls.

The old fact that nothing is really successful until it has first been a failure is abundantly exemplified in the history of the Matchbox Makers' union, which six months ago was distinctly nowhere. Today it has two branches—one in Shoreditch and another in Bow—and both are flourishing. It also has the countenance and support of many of the women liberals in the East End, as I saw last week, when a tea was provided for the Bow matchbox makers by Mrs. Labouchere, Mrs. Powell and her fellow workers, who were present. There were quite a hundred women there, most of whom decided to join the union, and assist in attempting to raise the wages of the workers as a body.—Cor. Labor World.

## PENITENTIARY WORK.

### NEW YORK'S LABOR ORGANIZATIONS ON CONVICT LABOR.

#### The Unions Want Only Goods for State Purposes Made by the Prisoners—History of the Action Heretofore Taken in This Matter.

The labor organizations of this city and state are up in arms against the present system of convict labor. The Granite Cutters' union has passed resolutions condemning the system, and is preparing a bill to be submitted to the next legislature. The two recent conventions of the marble cutters and marble polishers have decided to take energetic action against convict labor, and announce that they intend to go so far as to have delegates stationed around the prisons and watch where the products are sent to and order strikes on every possible occasion. The delegates to the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, the state assembly of the Knights of Labor and the State Trades' Assembly, have all been instructed to see that these conventions do their utmost to urge upon the state assembly a measure to nullify the present law and prevent in every way convict labor entering into competition with free labor.

That the labor organizations have a difficult task before them they acknowledge in the fact that to effectually prevent prison industries interfering with free industries they are acting contrary to the reports of all the commissioners that have been appointed, and who claim that to prevent the product of convict labor being placed on the market will cause an evil much more serious than the present one by enforcing utter idleness on a large number of convicts.

In New York state reports on this subject were made in 1867, 1871, 1876, 1879, and 1884, the result being that while one commission has condemned the system another has advocated it. In their reports these commissions divide convict labor into four systems—the contract, the piece price, the public account, and the lease.

The contract system is where a contractor employs the convicts at a certain price per day for their labor, the institution generally furnishing the necessary power or machinery.

In the piece price system the contractor or furnishes to the prison the material ready for work, and receives from the prison the manufactured article at an agreed price.

The public account system is where the institution carries on the business of manufacturing like a private individual or firm, buying raw materials and converting them into manufactured articles, which are sold in the best available market.

In the lease system the institution hires out the convicts to a contractor for a specified sum,

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But by far the most distressful country at the present moment is Italy. Signor Crispi has been making fine speeches about the glories of the triple alliance and the insufficiencies of peace, to the accompaniment of the cries and threats of starving workmen in every Italian city. The trouble has been accentuated, although not caused, by the phenomenally hard winter. For months not a day has passed without the failure of some bank or great commercial or industrial firm. The customs, excise and railway receipts have been steadily decreasing, workshops closing and manufacturers reducing the number of their workmen. The national exchequer, long embarrassed, is getting into a desperate condition, and the maximum tax endurance of the people seems to have been reached.

The popular misery is widespread and terrible. At Turin alone over 7,000 heads of families are without work; at Milan, 10,000; in Rome, 50,000. Men, women and children are known to be starving in all those beautiful cities, and at Venice, Genoa, Brescia and elsewhere. The sufferers are not in a mood to starve quietly. They demand bread or lead, and are pretty certain to get the latter, for revolutionary agents are at work among them, and seditious cries have been heard at their meetings. Frenchmen, with some reason, attribute the Italian troubles to the vast and disproportionate naval and military burdens accepted and borne as a condition of entry into the triple alliance, and Paris therefore does not make even a pretense of sympathy with Rome.—London Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat

O'Reilly, of 45.

Tom O'Reilly, of the Knights of Labor, was interviewed recently, and among other things said:

We number 310,000 members, and we are increasing at the rate of 85 new assemblies a month. We are splendidly equipped and our machinery is running smoothly.

Now, in February there will meet in Washington delegates from the Knights and from the Farmers' Alliance and other industrial organizations.

The object of this meeting will be to form a coalition between the different orders.

There will be no absolute fusion, for the knights and the alliance will remain separate bodies with distinct officers, as at present.

But a platform for political action will be adopted suited to both order, and this once done, the laboring men of the country will absolutely control its politics. The knights will recommend in the platform plank as follows:

Railroads and telegraphs to be owned and managed by the national government, and Paris therefore does not make even a pretense of sympathy with Rome.—London Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat

The population of the Dominion is now upward of 4,000,000, and the people have good reason to appreciate the blessings that have come to them during these hundred years. They have neither laws of entail nor primogeniture. Their school system is as near perfect as experience and example can make it. They have no church establishment dependent on state support, and it is to be told to the honor of the French legislature of Quebec that long before the union with Upper Canada it was the first legislature on the face of the earth that gave the Jew equal privileges with the Christian.

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# THE MASSILLON DAILY INDEPENDENT.

## THE SWALLOWS.

One mother, will the swallows never come?  
Feed my cheek, 'tis hot and burning,  
And my heart is sick with yearning.  
But I'm always well as soon as swallows come.

They brought me in a primrose yesterday:  
And when primroses are blowing,  
Then I know that winter's going,  
And the swallows cannot be far away.

Mark, my old thrush in the garden singing clear!  
How I love his note to follow!  
But the swallow, O the swallow,  
Bringing summer with him, the summer is more dear.

And the lambs' bleat? Could I see them once again,  
With their innocent sweet faces,  
And their friskings, and their races!  
Once I used—but now I cannot stir for pain.

Mother, lift me, all this side is growing numb;  
Oh, how dark the room is! Fold me  
To your bosom, tighter hold me!  
Or I shall be gone before the swallows come.

And the swallows came again across the wave;  
And the sky was soft and tender,  
With a gleam of rainbow splendor,  
As they laid their little darling in the grave.

And they often watch the swallows by her tomb;  
And they strain to think, but straining  
Cannot still the heart's complaining.  
She is better there where swallows never come."

And they carried the bird she loved upon her stone;  
Joyous guest of summer, darting  
Hither, thither, the departing  
In a night, to joys of other worlds unknown.

—Spectator.

## A DIFFERENCE IN CLAY.

You may not know, but Clement Scott was the young American sculptor who won such distinction abroad last fall, and over whom during the following winter sickness at home, with her usual fickleness, had come to rave. It is something unusual for Philadelphia to arouse herself over an American, but in Scott's case it seemed natural enough. The personal attractions of the man himself, to say nothing of the distinction Paris had bestowed upon him, were grounds sufficient for his being a social favorite.

Immediately upon his arrival from abroad he was besieged with invitations to receptions and balls, teas and dinners, and the like. Various societies gave public receptions in his honor; the country clubs lunched him, and the city clubs gave him dinners. It went very well for a time, but in a time, too, it grew most tiresome. Scott stood the whole thing as long as he could; then, breaking a dozen or more engagements, he closed his rooms and went away to the seashore. He had returned to his own satisfaction—to his own disappointment—how little society knew of his art, how little she cared, and that it was the glitter of his medal, not himself, that pleases loved.

It was the middle of spring when Clement Scott came to Hull. He had lived there during the summers previous to his going abroad. The sea, the cliffs, the stretches of white sand, the grass covered hills, were all very dear to him, and he smiled as he found the memories of these coming back to him. There was one memory, though, which seemed to crowd all the beauties of sea and shore from his thoughts, and then of a sudden to bring them all trooping back again, and in the light of his boyhood love.

That love was something which had never gone from his memory. In his studio in Paris he had often caught himself shaping in the soft clay the features of that one face. He was good at modeling, but however truly his hands might follow his memory, he could never seem to catch the spirit of the image in his mind; he could never put life into the face. "It is not she," he would say. "It does not love me." And then he would crush the clay into a shapeless mass and try his hand at other work.

It was very natural that Scott should feel as he did about the face he had loved in his boyhood. The circumstances were peculiar. He had saved the girl's life at the risk of his own. In crossing a track she had fastened her foot in a switch, and must have been killed had not Scott rescued her. As it was she had not escaped without injury; her arm had been run over. Some one said the child's name was Mildred Boday. Scott knew the beautiful place the Bodays had been building on the hill near his own home, and there he had carried her, with her dress torn from the shoulder, and her little white arm, cruelly crushed and bleeding, hanging at his side.

The injury was a severe one. It became necessary to amputate the child's arm close to the shoulder, and it was during this period of her confinement that Scott came to know Mildred Boday well. Young as he was, he loved the beautiful well enough to take joy in watching Mildred's sweet face, with the wealth of golden hair which hung about it, or in looking into Mildred's blue eyes, wide open with wonder or joy at his tales. When Mildred got about again Clement was her right hand man. The functions of the arm she had lost were supplied by an artificial arm of French mechanism—an arm that could be moved at will, or even taken off altogether. That arm was a source of great amusement to them. Sometimes its joints would stick, and Clement would have to rescue Mildred from some awkward position, and then they would laugh and think it a great joke.

At the close of his sixteenth year Scott went abroad and took up his sculpturing under an Italian master, first in Rome and then in Paris. Eight years afterward he received his medal, and with it the praise of the whole of Europe. Then he returned to America.

Then it was that the young sculptor, with all the glamour of a triumph abroad and in the midst of an ovation at home, left the prattles and insincerities of New York society for the quiet and for the little town of Hull.

He found the sea, the cliffs, the stretches of white sand all unchanged. Mildred Boday had changed. She was a woman. But she was just the same to him. There was a little formality at first, but formality could not live when they were together, and soon they came to be the same boy and girl they had been when they parted.

Scott fixed up his old studio and the workshop where he had modeled his first

head. Mildred helped him to drap his walls and to place his belongings, and when they had finished it was a pretty study. Scott had ordered a block of marble from Paris, and when it came he set to work upon it to try the experiment of cutting an image directly in the marble and without the aid of the clay model. The image he was to follow was the Venus of Milo. He was doing it solely for pleasure, he said, and so worked only when he felt like it. Mildred was frequently by his side in the studio. Now and then she would pose her head to give him an idea of a curve or a line, and always it was more in fun than in seriousness that the work went on.

In a few weeks, however, the head of the Venus was freed from the stone, and to the wonderment of Mildred, the face that she had seen hewed bit by bit from the cold white marble seemed all at once to have life, to be real, and more, to be her own. She laughed, and she cried.

"I suppose I should apologize, gentlemen," Clement began, "for bringing you here to see a work that is as yet so far from completion; still, since it is by your own request that you come, I hardly see what apology I can offer."

"And what do you suppose you would have done had I never come?" Clement asked, chiseling away at the Cupid lips of his statue.

"Always been dead, I suppose," she said with a sigh, looking up at him with a roguish smile.

The look was too much for Clement. The marble lips could not hold him when the red ones were there, just waiting to be kissed; nor could he work more that day—he was too happy.

"I almost fear to show you this work, it is so imperfect," he said.

There was no reply.

He waited a moment and it grew oppressively still. He stepped to the curtains, pushed them aside, looked at his work a moment, and then joined his guests. They stood in a group at the other end of the room.

There was not a sound, not an exclamation of surprise; hardly a breath.

There before them, from what appeared to be a solid block of white marble, rose the magnificent head and full shapely bust of a goddess. It was indeed the Venus of Milo. The stone was placed so as to give but a profile view of the face, but the profile was divine. The left arm of the figure was broken quite off, while on the right side the work had not progressed far enough to disclose the broken member.

That was the story that went abroad.

Artists and newspaper men by the score came to Hull, all anxious to catch a first glimpse of the new work of art. Scott had finished little more than the head and bust of the statue of his Venus of Milo; one of the broken arms to be was still in the crude marble, and he absolutely refused to have his work viewed and criticized by this curious crowd—at least before he finished.

It was perhaps a week after this sort of curiosity concerning Scott's new work had set in, that Mildred and he, in the studio together, were running through a batch of letters. They were, as usual, chiefly requests for interviews, or the like. Among them was a note from the president of the Society of American Sculptors. He wished Mr. Scott to give him and a few of his brothers in art the pleasure of beholding what he felt sure was to be the greatest of American sculpture masterpieces.

Scott laughed. "What perfect nonsense!" he said, as he read the letter aloud. It was the same old flattery, and all caused, he thought, by his medal. He got up and walked across the studio to where his work stood, and pulling off the sheet that covered it called to Mildred in a dramatic voice:

"Look! the masterpiece of American sculpture!" and he pointed his finger at the half finished statue.

They both laughed, and then Mildred added more seriously, "But, Clement, it is fine."

"I am glad you like it," he said. "I don't care what they think; and, besides, what do those cads, who haven't seen any of my work, know of my work? Their praises annoy me. I doubt if some of them could tell a plaster cast from a marble cutting. They are ignoramus in regard to art—the most of them," and Scott threw the sheet back over the statue, disgusted.

"They can't tell sculpturing when they see it," he went on. "Why, if I were to fix you up as the statue I doubt even if they would discover the deception. And, by Jove, Mildred, I'll do it! I'll fix a box to look like marble, stand you in it, drap your shoulder and whiten your hair and face. With the use of some plaster of Paris we can make your breast seem to come directly out from the rough stone; and your arm—why, Mildred, we can take that off. You will be the real Venus of Milo, and I'll wager they won't see the deception. Are you willing, Mildred?" he asked, all excitement now.

"Do you think they would be deceived?" Mildred asked. "What a joke if they were," she went on, catching the spirit of his plans. "What a joke!"

On one occasion, however, when a professor in the university asked me of a familiar question, I bethought me of a way of relieving myself from embarrassment by abruptly, yet I hope courteously, asking, "Have you read my book?" The professor, who had not heard of my brochure, thought it appeared in print ten years ago, was put in abasement as he had previously put me in, and his mortification over his ignorance was even more grievous than mine. The quidly served me ever afterward when I met an inquiring author.—John Swinton.

Civilities Exchanged.

A French gentleman who was staying at the Bellevue hotel stepped out of the hotel one morning and walked to the corner of Broad and Walnut streets to wait for a Chestnut street car. An organ grinder with a monkey started to play the "Marseillaise." The monkey tripped across to the French gentleman and held up his paw. The foreigner placed therein a coin, and the monkey took off his little red cap.

Without a thought the polite Frenchman immediately raised his own silk hat in return to the salute, and the monkey ran to his master chattering with delight, a broad grin spreading over his little brown face.—Philadelphia Press.

Electric engines for dock use have been introduced.

Passenger elevators having electric motors are much in use in England.

A new application of the telephone for military purposes consists of a so-called telephonic bonnet, to be worn by each officer when in charge of a gun, which will enable him to receive the instructions of the commander-in-chief or other in the quickest possible time.

Scientific Notes.

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Forbearance Ceases to Be a Virtue.

The origin of the oft-repeated phrase,

"There is, however, a limit at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue," is not generally known. It occurs in Edmund Burke's "The Present State of the Nation." Burke was born in 1730, and died in 1792.

Ontario is now the third grand jurisdiction in point of numbers, having passed Illinois. Missouri is the second in size.

D. W. Kline.

## SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

### TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST AND FREQUENT INQUIRY CONSIDERED.

#### Entertaining Facts About the Pendulum, Which is Conceded to Be the Nearest Known Approach to Perpetual Motion. Oscillations of the Seconds' Pendulum.

The pendulum is considered the nearest approach to perpetual motion. This is so well known that no description is needed, but we may say a few words concerning it. By the diagram we see that if we lift the ball to b and let it fall it will descend to a and pass it to a opposite, nearly as far from b as b is from a. So the oscillations will continue, each beat being less and less, till rest is reached by the action of gravity. Were it not for friction and the pressure of air the oscillations would continue forever. As it is the pendulum declines by shorter swings until it remains in equilibrium.

The seconds' pendulum oscillates sixty times an hour, and must be of a certain

length in certain places. In London it is 39.133 inches, and furnishes a certain standard of length, and by an act of parliament the yard is divided into 36 parts, and 39.133 such parts make the seconds' pendulum in the latitude of London in a temperature of 62 degs. But the same pendulum will not perform the same number of oscillations in one minute in all parts of the globe. At the equator they will be less, and at the pole more. Thus it was discovered that as the movements of the pendulum are dependent upon the force of gravity, and as this force decreases the farther we get from the center of the earth, the equator must be farther from the earth's center than the poles, and therefore the poles must be depressed. The decline of the pendulum at the equator is also in a measure due to centrifugal force.

The Bessemer Process of Making Steel.

Steel is really a carbide of iron, and Mr. Bessemer founded his process of making steel by blowing out the excess of carbon from the iron, so that the proper amount—1.5 per cent.—should remain. A brief summary of the Bessemer process may be interesting. If a bar of steel as soft as iron be made red hot and plunged into water it will become very hard. If it be then gently heated it will become less hard, and is then fitted for surgical instruments. The various shades of steel are carefully watched, the change of color being due to the varying thickness of the oxide, for we know that when it falls upon very thin films of a substance—soap bubbles, for instance—the light reflected from the under and upper surfaces interfere and cause color, which varies with the thickness of the film. These colors in steel correspond to different temperatures, and the "temper" of the steel depends upon the temperature it has reached. The color and uses of various kinds of steel range all the way from faint yellow for lancets, etc., to dark blue for hand saws.

The Bessemer process transfers the metal into a vessel in which there are tubes, through which air is forced, which produces a much greater heat than a bellow.

Two large rivers, the Yellowstone and the Snake, find their sources in these lakes and mountain recesses. In all the vast Rocky mountain country there are few, if any, areas of equal extent so admirably adapted for a national forest reservation, and none which present greater advantages as a natural reservoir for the storage of water. Over 80 per cent. of the park country is covered with coniferous forest. For the collection and preservation of this water supply the forest of the park and the adjacent territory is of incalculable value. It is indeed a prime necessity, declares as high authority as Garden and Forest.

Yellowstone Park.

The park is a high plateau with an average elevation of nearly 8,000 feet, surrounded on nearly all sides by mountains rising from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above this broad tableland. Numerous streams from the high mountains pour their waters into the park, from which, by means of three large rivers, the greater part of it leaves this elevated country for the more arid regions below. Hundreds of lakes, many of them of large size, are scattered over the plateau. Yellowstone lake, one of the grandest bodies of water in the world at so high an altitude, presents a magnificent natural reservoir twenty miles in length, with a breadth, across its greatest expansion, of fifteen miles.

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The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Bro. Ehlers is an honorary member of the supreme council of the thirty-third and last degree for the northern Masonic jurisdiction of the United States of America. He is a member of Mecca temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and he is the representative of the grand lodge of Denmark near the grand lodge of New York, and was eminent commander two years.

He was appointed district deputy grand master of the Sixth Masonic district by Most Worshipful Brother James W. Husted, then grand master. The appointment gave general satisfaction to the craft, and he acquitted himself with distinguished ability.

Upon the demise of Right Worshipful James M. Austin, Dec. 3, 1881, who had served as grand secretary for twenty-eight and a half years, Bro. Ehlers, at that time grand marshal of the Grand Lodge, was appointed by Most Worshipful Horace S. Taylor, then grand master, to discharge the duties of grand secretary, and he has since been elected unanimously to that office, which he has held for nine consecutive years.

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RED MEN.

### The Element of Suspensions and Its Effect—Various Notes.

A writer in the *Misk-wen-ne* recently said that he was painfully impressed by the fact that the efforts of some to build up the tribes were neutralized by the indifference of others. He said:

At the commencement of the year 1885, as we term it, G. S. D. 394, the total membership was 41,635. Since that date there has been an increase by the admission of new members of 99,120. Truly a grand showing, and something about which to feel proud. Now if this could have been retained, what an unexampled increase it would have made! The membership would now be over 140,000. To set over against this, however, there has been a decrease during the same time of over 42,000 by suspensions alone, so that the net gain from adoptions has been a little over 57,000. Truly a good figure. And yet, why might it not have been more? Can there not be some means adopted whereby this enormous leakage may be stopped? It seems to the writer that there can.

Notes.

Santano tribe, No. 68, of Fresno, Cal., will shortly commence the erection of a new wigwam.

Great Senior Sagamore Ellison, of Indiana, has been elected a judge of the circuit court of Madison county.

A council of the Degree of Pocahontas is to be instituted at Northumberland, Pa.

Since the first of last Buck moon Tribe No. 115, of Trenton, N. J., has adopted twenty-eight candidates.

A. O. U. W.

### A Magnificent Record for the Year Recently Ended—Notes.

The A. O. U. W. has now 244,669 members, embracing every state and territory in the Union, having made a net gain during October of 1,784. The same rate of gain for November would make the total membership of the order on Dec. 1, 246,469.

It is also numerically strong and healthy in the Canadian Dominion. The order is disbursing about \$5,000,000 annually to widows and orphans. Its record for the year has crowned it with honor.—Protector.

Pennsylvania

## BILL NYE AT THE BALLET

HE FALLS INTO A REMINISCENT MOOD AND TALKS HISTORY.

A Noble Defense of the Bald Headed Man by One Who Has Been There Himself. Some Telling Remarks About Nero's Wild Oats.

(Copyright by Edgar W. Nye.)

New York has lost this winter one of the most amusing tragedians that her history of the drama has ever recorded. Generally a tragedy is fraught with gore and gloom, but "Nero" at Niblo's was full of real Dockstader humor, and I for one felt sorry to see it go. Possibly it may be revived before spring. I hope so, at least.

It was called "Nero," and consisted of a picturesque lay out representing the life



STUDYING HISTORY.

and times of that low, coarse monarch. The talent consisted of five tame lions and sixty-five actors and actresses, who were also quite tame.

I went partially to see the lions and incidentally the ballet, as I was then preparing a paper regarding the history of the ballet to be read at a meeting of the Tompkinsville Hegira of Advanced Thought.

Ballet comes from the Greek word

*Balla*, *selv*

to dance, and later has incorporated the meaning of ball, ball and ballad. It goes back in its history to a time contemporaneous with the heyday and youth of those who danced in the ballet of "Nero" this season.

It is presumed, of course, that a ballet is a pantomimic rendition of a story, according to historical writers, and that is why it seems so odd to me that this style of anecdote should be about the same in "Nero" that it is in "Aladdin" or some of the French operas.

It hard sometimes for one unaccustomed to those things to readily distinguish between a *ballet d'action* and a *divertissement*. I will try to make that clear, so that no one need ever bother about it any more. A *ballet d'action* is one in which one is able to readily follow the anecdote by paying attention to the dancing, whereas a *divertissement* is simply a sort of festival where everybody is apparently feeling first rate, and all sorts of chipper little figures are danced, from a plain jig to leapfrog and Prisoner's Base.

The *ballet d'action* was introduced into civilized life about the sixteenth century, and was used for the celebration of great events, such as eminent victories and the marriage of princesses. Tights had not then been introduced, as the climate was mild and very little inconvenience from cold felt on the part of the dancers. We are told by the historians that "the cooler the air the higher kicked the premiere." The first ballet to obtain much recognition occurred in the sixteenth century, at the time of the marriage of the Duc de Joyeuse with Mlle. de Vandemont, the sister of the queen. This was an Italian ballet called *Ballet Comique de la Royne*, because the queen took a part in it. One lady of the court sang a song, two others sang a duet, and others sang in the chorus. Whether the king turned a back somersault or not the history does not go on to state.

The ballet would draw better now if more prominent people could take part in the exercises. I wonder that it has not been done. If members of the cabinet could take part in the ballet, and ladies of the foreign legation attend to the *divertissement*, many would attend who now show little interest in it.

Much cruel criticism and the sharp arrows of malice and uncharitableness have been leveled at a class of middle aged and even elderly men who are unfortunately bald, because they are more or less prompt and early, sitting near the orchestra at all times on the presentation of a new ballet. This is manifestly unjust to a class of men who have been heretofore too timid to cry out against this wicked attack.

The ballet is essentially a pantomimic history, and to the close and bald headed student it is as chaste and eloquent as the music of Wagner is to those who fully understand it. The elderly ballet *habitué* sits and drinks in this eloquent pantomime, this dumb story as reeled off by blithe and nimble legs before his alert opera glass, just as the admirer of Wagner, whose auditory nerve has become so benumbed that he can stand it and understand it, sits with a pleased and ante-expression on his face through a whole evening, wholly forgetting that thirsty people are ever and anon walking across him with bated breath, seeking to escape.

To the student the ballet is an open book with colored illustrations. He knows the soft plunk of the E string and the gurgle of the piccolo, and ever he sees the changing pantomime as the Wagner man reads in the rich deep notes the tale that the author is trying to tell.

I cannot interpret Wagner yet, though I hope to some day, but I can read the whole pathetic story of Nero in the *ballet*. Now I gather from the *daction* that Nero is arising from his couch to greet the jocund moon. Now he steps to

the window to open the shade. It escapes from his clutches and scoots to the top of the house with a loud snort. Nero jumps on the window sill to reach it, cursing softly to the low wail of the clarinet and forgetting that he cannot reach the shade, also that he has not yet donned his toga.

Still purple with rage the young emperor hangs up a comforter at the window, and taking a hurried bath begins to dress for the day by wrapping himself in the folds of a purple Turkish towel of cunning workmanship to the soft music of the bass drum and the "dance corners" and "chasse all" of the ballet. Even though we cannot see Nero we read his home life in the pantomime of a ballet. Any one can do it who will make a study of it and go every evening.

Now Nero has morning prayers to a large sycamore god which has been carved out with a jackknife by a man condemned to death by Tiberius. Next to the lascivious pleasures of the xylophone we read from the ballet that Nero has gone to his mother to obtain funds for the day and a largess or two for the voters of the Ninth ward.

And now the music becomes more fortissimo, and the elderly ballet girl on the extreme right begins to brace up and dance with more vigor, seeking to earn her salary as conscientiously as though she really expected to receive it. This means that Agrippina, the mother of Nero, is putting some more thickening in the plot, and that in a little while Nero's stepfather will be ready for the embalmer. One can almost hear the protest of Octavius as he murmurs and kicks at the idea of taking poison just as he is feeling comfortable on the throne.

And now we follow the strange story as the front row of yellow headed dancers in Dr. Jaeger costumes and with putty in the crevices of their countenances begin to circle to the right, and we gather from the Terpsichorean remarks made by the premiere with the brawny hock that Octavius has croaked to the low sad wail of the ophicleide and the shrill wail of the piccolo.

Thus Nero becomes emperor of Rome, with a chance at the surplus and an invitation out to dinner almost every day. All now forward and back; the premiere danseuse turns eight cartwheels across the stage and picks a torch out of the hand of a vestal virgin from Hunter's Point. This means that flush times have again returned to Rome, and on the Rue de Seneca there is a strong bull movement in stocks.

Nero now gets married to a plain but well connected girl whose father owns the leading paper there. He does not really love her, and so the alto horn gives an air of pain and the bass fiddle is seen to shudder as the walk-around on the stage indicates that Nero has fallen in love with Acte, a freedwoman who dresses plainly but looks first rate. It is plain now from the *daction* de ballet that d'Nero is leading a double life at least, and that he is out nights a good deal, d'carrying on at a great rate.

Oh, why will men, especially emperors, do that way? They must know that some day the populace will drop on it, and shame cover their otherwise luminous careers. Acte of course knows that her parents would not approve of this style of cuttings upon her part; but there is a sort of romance about living in a pleasant flat overlooking the Campagna without paying rent for it, and so she goes on, knowing that Nero's wife is at home alone sewing carpet rags or upholstering the throne while Acte is at routes and balls almost continually.

Finally we discover by the antics of the ballet that Nero has shaken Acte, and now looks with amorous glances upon Poppea Sabina, a very able woman, who gets the entire control of the administration. Nero does not even dare commission a notary public without asking Poppea or Pop Sabina, as she is called. And so it goes on from bad to worse, until Nero's mother is driven out of house and home. She is allowed to sleep in a barn awhile, and wash off carriages for her board for a time, and then asked to take a little ocean voyage for her health.

The ship is so made that it will fall to pieces about the second day out. But she is a resolute woman, with broad feet, so she treads water till she can re-



GETTING REMINISCENCES.

move her heavier wraps and useless clothing; then she rides a hen coop for thirteen days, ever and anon eating a hen when she gets hungry enough, until at last, "Land ho!" she exclaims, and soon her feet grate on the smooth sand of the beach.

The ballet may not be the most direct means of teaching history, but to a middle aged man who wishes to brush up on ancient history, with a chance to secure also reminiscences from some of the ballet girls who are still able to recall many of the incidents to mind, and who, though getting along in years, are yet able to read fine print or thread a needle, it certainly furnishes a good opportunity, I trust for this reason that "Nero"

may be revived, and that the lions also may be in the cast. They did well from an artistic standpoint, though I understand that they were poorly paid, and often went to bed hungry at night rather than eat a ballet girl.

*Billy Nye*

After Five Years.

Young Smithers hadn't visited the family for five years, and now, as he sat in the parlor where the servant had ushered him into his thoughts naturally went back to the time when last he had been in the same place. He easily recalled the faces of his friend and his friend's wife, and then he remembered the child of the household, a small, weazened faced, shrill voiced, decidedly objectionable girl. Her age then might have been 6, it might have been 9, it might have been 13. A bachelor's idea of a child's age is apt to be vague. Whatever the age, he breathed a silent prayer that his call might be made without the introduction of the household's objectionable pet. It did not occur to him that five years might have softened the objectionable features.

His call was progressing finely; he found his hostess as charming as ever, and their talk, mostly of the past, was as agreeable and pleasant as he had anticipated. Then there came the sound of a step on the stair and of the turning of the door knob.

"By the by," said his hostess, "I wonder if you remember our daughter. Here she comes."

Before he could answer the door was opened and in walked the child. She was the same weazened faced, shrill voiced girl that he had objected to five years before.—New York Evening Sun.

A Radical Measure.

Oppenheim, the well known millionaire of Cologne, who died about eight years ago, was distinguished for his ready wit and clever repartee. He had a friend and traveling companion who was infected with a ridiculous mania for passing himself off as a nobleman, and accordingly wrote in the strangers' books only the first letter of his name, followed by "de" and the name of his birthplace. To cure him of his vanity Oppenheim wrote under his name in the strangers' book of the hotel at Interlaken, "O. de Cologne" (Oppenheim from Cologne).—London Tit-Bits.

Satisfied.



"MA, WHAT'S INSIDE OF THAT?"



"WIND, MY SON; WIND."

—Life.

A Curiosity.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said the lecturer of the dime museum, "this is the young mother and her baby that we have secured at a salary of \$1,000 per week."

"What's there peculiar about 'em?" queried an auditor.

"What's there peculiar about 'em? Why, this: The baby is very homely, and the mother is willing to admit that it isn't the handsomest baby in the world."—Cape Cod Item.

Society as He Found It.

Mrs. Intrade—Where is your father?

Adult Son—He is at the store, editing his edition of "Society as I Have Found It."

Mrs. Intrade—What? A book?

Son—Yes, a ledger, full of unpaid and uncollectable bills.—New York Weekly.

There Would Be Cause for Complaint.

Politician (angrily)—These newspapers tell abominable lies about me.

Friend—And yet they might do worse.

Politician—Do worse! What do you mean?

Friend—They might tell the truth.—Kate Field's Washington.

The Reason Why.

"The sultan of Turkey is said to be a very enlightened sovereign," remarked Mrs. Boothby.

"He ought to be," replied Boothby. "He certainly has wives enough to keep him posted upon everybody's affairs."—Chicago Times.

At the Navy Yard.

"We cast cannon in here," said the guide as they stepped inside.

"Do you?" asked the pretty girl. "Now, please show us where you blow great guns. I often hear my naval friends speak of them."—Kate Field's Washington.

The Doubter.

Old Robinson (reading)—"The average weight of the Wellesley college girl is 114 pounds."

Young Robinson—H'm! I'd like to go up to Wellesley and test that statement.—New York Sun.

An Erroneous Impression.

"What kind of furnace have you?"

"A cold air furnace."

"I thought so. I didn't know what you were trying to heat the house with your refrigerator."—Harper's Bazaar.

The Time and Place.

Clara—Oh, I have so much to say to you!

Maude—And I to you. Let's go to the opera to-night.—Life.

## ON AN OSTRICH FARM.

AN AFRICAN INDUSTRY TRANSPLANTED TO CALIFORNIA.

Ostriches Are Profitable Birds to Raise. Something About the Business—Popular Superstitions Exploded—Hatched by Means of Incubators.

There are at least half a dozen ostrich farms in southern California. They have ceased to be a curiosity there, and each now represents a commercial enterprise. Americans buy one-half the millions of ostrich feathers produced annually. It is estimated that this country expends \$3,000,000 a year for these ornaments. Each ostrich when full grown yields a feather income of from \$200 to \$300 per annum. The elegant, long black and white plumes sell for \$5 each at the farms, and readily bring \$10 each at retail in New York or Chicago.

Every feather has a value. If it is sufficiently large for use it is worth at least 10 cents. The very small ones, otherwise useless, make up into cheap souvenirs and are eagerly purchased by visiting tourists at prices varying from 10 cents to \$1. The plumes produced in southern California are fully as valuable as those from the far away Cape Colony.

The eggs, if fertile, sell for \$25 each, and generally from 75 to 80 per cent of all eggs produced will hatch. If not fertile the shells are in demand at from \$2 to \$5 each as curios and ornaments.

On occasions they expect large and small pebbles, bits of iron, old shoes, tin cans and such delicacies. A hungry ostrich is not particular about his food. It is merely a question of degustation with him. If what he eats will go down—or rather up—his somewhat elastic throat (for he eats and drinks head downward), he feels safe to trust his digestive organs to the rest.

The ostrich has long been maligned. In our schoolboy days natural history taught us to despise the ostrich, first, because of its lack of sense, and second, for its want of parental instincts. We were told that this great, ungainly bird, when chased by a native South African upon the back of a fleet horse or a tame ostrich, would hide his weary head in the sand, under the impression that if he could not see his pursuer could not see him. This fable is no more true, at least of the domesticated bird, than the other, which actually says that the mother ostrich lays her eggs in the hot sand and leaves them to the tender care of the sun and the Hottentot.

The ostrich egg shell is sometimes one-sixteenth of an inch thick. It is fully twenty-four times the size of an ordinary hen's egg. Incubation requires forty days, during which period the male and female alternate in the domestic duty of keeping the eggs warm. Most of the hatching is now done by incubators. A 300 egg incubator has a capacity for but 27 ostrich eggs.

At the farm near Santa Monica I saw the birds on the nest, however, and the young ostriches after they were removed from the nest. The eggs at this sitting nearly all hatched, and as I visited the farm frequently I grew very much interested in both parents and children. The nest consisted of a pile of sand in the center of the field assigned to the two breeders. The male bird manifested the utmost interest in the business in hand, and devoted more than fifteen hours a day to the maternal duty of sitting on the eggs.

When his mate was on the nest he would shield her from the excessive heat of that semi-tropical sun by extending his ample wings over her. The two ostriches were models of parental affection. The exemplary conduct of the male specially won my admiration, for he was ever on the alert to render assistance to his patient spouse, and when the little fellows pecked their way through the hard shell he kept vigilant watch over them. The old story of neglect of its offspring is clearly disproved. There are no feathered animals more dutiful.

The old birds are not awkward, but the young ones have no sense whatever, and so it is necessary to remove the latrine as soon as possible after they escape from the shell to prevent them from wandering into danger. It requires skillful coaxing and no little maneuvering to entice the fond parents from the nest, but this accomplished the young ostriches are transferred to a sand box in the sun, where they must have close attention all day long to keep them from mishaps which their utter lack of discretion and extreme awkwardness would certainly bring upon them.

At night they are placed in an incubator. Until they are several months old the absurdly helpless and tender things require very great care. After they pass from infancy, however, they generally thrive. The losses usually occur within the first month.

When the birds are seven months old the first plucking occurs, and from that time forward they give up their feathers twice a year. The females begin laying eggs at three years of age, and produce from thirty to ninety eggs each annually.

In South Africa, until about thirty years ago, the natives killed the ostrich for his plumes. Since that date the domesticated birds have furnished most of the feathers of commerce.

Each bird when fully grown has twenty-five plumes on each wing, with two rows of floss feathers underneath. Above the white plumes are a row of long feathers and under them are a smaller size. In the male these are black and in the female drab. The tail has also a tuft of feathers similarly arranged. The first feathers are not as fine as in quality, as large in size or as great in quantity as those of subsequent plucking. Cor. Chicago News.

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An Erroneous Impression.

"What kind of furnace have you?"

"A cold air

# THE MASSILLON DAILY INDEPENDENT.

## THE COPYRIGHT BILL.

IT WILL PROBABLY BE PASSED BY THE SENATE SOON.

A TRIUMPH OF PROTECTION—Like the McKinley Bill, It Will Benefit Wage Earners—Author, Publisher and Printer Alike Protected.

President Harrison's recommendation that this long pending measure be passed by congress led to prompt action in the house, and it is not doubted that the senate also will pass it. On the final vote 139 were for and 95 against the measure. Of the 121 Republicans voting, 105 voted for it, and of the Democrats, 84 were in favor; or of the Republicans, four to one were for it, of the Democrats, two to one were against it, and among those against were about all the candidates for the speakership of the next house.

Attention is called to the vote, as one of the New York papers noted for the recklessness of its statements lately asserted that the Republican party was responsible for the pirating of books, when, as is well known, no Democratic house has ever passed such a bill; and although neither the Republican nor the Democratic party has ever been united on the subject, the bill has had its only hope in Republican votes. When the bill has been beaten it has been by Free-trade tactics and Free-trade votes, although some of the voters were nominally Republicans.

For this bill, like the McKinley bill, is "a wage earners' bill." As Mr. Kerr, of Iowa, who objects to building up great industries here employing large numbers of people said:

"It was a law for the protection of printers. It was not a protective tariff, but a prohibitive tariff."

For its provisions are to be extended to foreign authors only when the work so copyrighted is printed from type set in this country, and when such author is a citizen of a country giving citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same terms as provided in this act. In addition, the sale of foreign editions of works so copyrighted is not permitted here, except by permission of the owner of the American copyright.

This, as Representative Cummings, of New York, explained, will in future prevent the robbing of American printers by the importation of shell plates. The law will, as The London Times says, "make New York the publishing center of the world." It will contribute to the growth of American literature by enabling the American author to compete with cheap American books in the American cheap market now reserved for foreign works, which pay nothing to the author."

The law protects the American author and publisher as well as the American printer, and wherever the American author and publisher may stand on the question of protection to others, they are all for protection to their own interests. Without either free raw materials or lower wages to any concerned in the production of books, we will not only have books at a lower price, but will secure for our own people the employment and profits which come from doing a large part of the world's publishing through the absolute control of our own market. Modern books will hereafter stand among us as houses, railroads, paved and sewer streets stand; they cannot be imported.

English authors have for some time thought themselves losers through the perfect reciprocity in the appropriation of authors' ideas which has existed between the two countries, and though England has passed no remedial legislation, as may be judged from the above, she has condemned our publishers for doing what her publishers have been doing.

The editors of a New York paper, who are never so happy as when spattering themselves and their country with the products of English indigence, return thanks for the bill in the following words:

"The American congress, in which for decades only an enlightened minority would vote for a copyright bill which meant that Americans should not steal from Englishmen, yesterday gave a majority of 139 to 95 in favor of a bill which means also that Englishmen shall not steal from Americans."

The fact being that of late the bill has been advocated by mugwumps of its own stamp who first wished to debar both American publishers and printers from all benefit. Finding the plan abhorrent to American ideas, they first took in the publishers, and only when the bill was made logically protective by embracing the interests of the printers also could it be passed. That could have been accomplished years ago if those in charge of the project had not insisted on its narrow scope.

## The Free-Trade Festival.

On the evening of Dec. 23 a lot of Free-traders got together in New York to celebrate the recent triumph of lying. Grover Cleveland made a speech with sixty-two I. mes, my, wes, cures and uses in it, but not a fact or figure, and other "reformers" made "ringing" speeches. The most noticeable point about the whole affair, however, was the fact that there were but few, if indeed there was one, employer present, except those who are typewriters, clerks and office boys. None of the great manufacturers who every week pay out millions of dollars to their workmen would have been at home in that assemblage of the friends of the American annex of the Cobden club. What more need be said of such a gathering? Do our workingmen want such men to make laws for them?

There will not be an investor or a business man in this country by June 1, 1893, who will not have every hair on his head, if he has any, standing on end; and if he has none the roots will begin to sprout on account of the vagaries of the next Democratic congress.—Chauvin M. Depew to Farmers.

## MANUFACTURING TIN PLATE.

Work Already Begun—The Operators Well Paid.

The Chicago Grocer has known for several months that the well known firm of can makers, Messrs. Norton Bros., of this city, would begin as soon as possible the manufacturing of tin plate. The Grocer was requested, however, not to mention the fact, and it has been held in confidence until the present time. As the fact that tin plate can and will be made in this country if properly protected has been proved, there is no longer any reason why secrecy should be observed, and we accordingly requested a statement from Norton Bros., who have answered as follows:

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.

Editor Chicago Grocer:  
DEAR SIR.—Relying to your inquiry, would say that we have begun the manufacture of tin plate and are now in full operation to supply the demand for soft steel plates exclusively, making our own steel. We are building and have nearly completed a Siemens steel furnace and rolling mill for producing the sheets for tinning. Our engines, boilers and machinery are now on the ground and being placed as rapidly as possible. We hope to have the rolling mill in operation within a month.

We imported from England during the past summer a complete outfit for tinning the plates. This includes the latest improvements used by makers of the best plates there. We bought a block of ground at Maywood adjoining our factory, on the line of the C. & N. W. railroad, put up the necessary buildings and set up the tinning plant. Last week we made our first tin plates, and are pleased to say that they are fully equal to those ever made, so far as tinning is concerned. In order to be started without waiting for our rolling mill (which requires some time to build) we imported from England a quantity of the black sheets. These we are working on now. We found a good many workmen scattered about the country who had worked for years in Welsh tin plate works, and gathered enough force in this way to man our plant.

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The proposition is to reduce the duty again to one cent per pound so as to keep it even with foreign countries, where the duty is 10 cents. As little as possible can be done to help us, and no manufacturer could see any possibility of making plates profitably under that protection. If it is desirable that we should make our own plates the new duty should be maintained. If, on the other hand, the people would be better off to import their supplies the duty should be removed entirely. One cent per pound is a small sum, and we are willing to give up protection that protects, or give up protection. We believe the country is willing to pay a little more for its tin plate for a time for the sake of reduction in price and improvement in quality sure to follow in American manufacture. Respectfully,

## SHIPPING LEGISLATION.

### Necessity of Immediate Action by the House of Representatives.

Every one who is not wearing the collar of the financial forces which contributed \$43,000 to start the Reform club of New York is urging the enactment of one or both of the shipping bills.

Journals advocating the continuance of the present British commercial supremacy, and deriving support and profit from the present British political supremacy, boasted at the commencement of the agitation for subsidies that even if we established fast mail lines, bringing an increase of freights and passengers to this country, the British tramp steamers would carry the freight. But the Farquhar bill, providing for a bounty of thirty cents per 1,000 miles sailed for all American vessels, insured our carrying the freight.

The clause of this bill giving the full amount of bounty to sail vessels of 500 tons was a particularly valuable one, both to our country and to our shipping, as it allowed the small owner and the small port to work up and develop a trade which would not pay a large steamer to enter. At the same time the fast mail carrying steamers, which can only be built and maintained by large combinations of capital, are a necessity to the extension of our commerce.

It seems unfortunate that the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries, which had the bills in charge, did not report both and urge their speedy enactment. The improvements they have introduced in the Farquhar bill, undoubtedly rendering it more valuable to our competitors, will require a conference, and possibly may prevent even such partial assistance as it proposes.

Under these circumstances it seems obvious that the best plan would be to take up the two bills already passed by the senate, and send them to the president for his signature as speedily as possible. This enactment would give an immediate improvement to the industrial situation, introducing employment and confidence in the place of the financial distrust and decreasing industries of the present.

## Santa Claus and Protection.

By whomsoever impersonated, whether parent, teacher or friend, Santa Claus should of all persons be the stanchest Protectionist. In fact, without Protection we should not see this annual visitor, or at any rate we could not enjoy such bounties as an American Kris Kringle has the reputation of dispensing. What a tariff lesson our streets and shops have presented of late! The wealthy, the well to do and those of moderate means have all jostled each other in their eagerness to remember loved ones at this merry Christmas time.

And the stores that have been fullest, the streets that have been most crowded, have not been the Broadways or Fifth avenues, but streets where the workingman, his wife and children have gone with well-filled purses, a part of the surplus remaining from the father's wages after all the comforts of a home have been provided. There is not another country on the face of the globe where this is seen. The children of our workingmen always find well filled stockings on Christmas morning. Their parents do not worry over "McKinley prices" nor "discounts." They know what their wages enable them to do. They know that a day's wages in the United States will buy more than a day's wages anywhere else, and they know that after going into partnership every year with Santa Claus there is yet enough over to put aside for a rainy day.



## CHESS AND CHECKERS.

Address all communications for these departments to John T. Denir, 621 W. 15th Street, Chicago, Ill.

PROBLEM NO. 2.—BY HELMUT JONSSON, PARTILLED, SWEDEN.

Awarded second prize in the problem tournament of "The British Chess Magazine."

BLACK—FIVE PECES.

No. 428.—Delphinized Poetry.

To fetch the limpid water from the font,  
See up the steep ascent they slowly mount;  
In converse sweet, when, mournful to relate,  
Headlong he falls, blin'ly she shares his fate.  
This should bring to mind a most familiar rhyme.

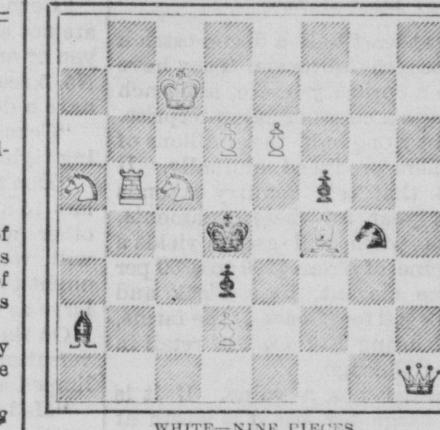
Editor Chicago Grocer:  
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The proposition is to reduce the duty again to one cent per pound is a small sum, and we are willing to give up protection that protects, or give up protection. We believe the country is willing to pay a little more for its tin plate for a time for the sake of reduction in price and improvement in quality sure to follow in American manufacture. Respectfully,

Norton Bros.



No. 429.—Geographical Acrostic.

A small island situated in a large sea, of little geographical importance, but famous as having been the temporary residence of a very remarkable and very ambitious man.

1. The chief town of a southern county of England, taking its name from the river upon which it stands.

2. A town in Germany, famous as having been the scene of a great battle.

3. A town on an island of the same name belonging to Hindooostan.

4. A town in the north of the British Isles famous for its university.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.

DEAR SIR.—Relying to your inquiry, would say that we have begun the manufacture of tin plate and are now in full operation to supply the demand for soft steel plates exclusively, making our own steel. We are building and have nearly completed a Siemens steel furnace and rolling mill for producing the sheets for tinning. Our engines, boilers and machinery are now on the ground and being placed as rapidly as possible. We hope to have the rolling mill in operation within a month.

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If you need help,

## THE MASSILLON DAILY INDEPENDENT.

Try the "Want" Column.

### THE DAY IN CONGRESS. PROGRESS OF THE DEBATE ON THE CLOTURE RULES.

Messrs. Cockrell and Gray Addressed the Senate in Opposition to it and Without Action the Senate Recessed—On Demand of Mr. Breckinridge the Journal was Read in Full, and, After Some Debate, Approved—The Naval Appropriation Bill Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The senate met at 11 o'clock Friday, in continuation of Thursday's session, and Mr. Cockrell was immediately recognized to proceed with his speech. Mr. Cockrell resumed the floor, but yielded to Mr. Hoar, who said he desired to add one idea to what he had said Thursday evening. He regarded the pending proposition, he said, as he should if the case had arisen in the supreme court of the United States. There was no one who would not recognize the importance of absolute, free and untrammeled discussion in that tribunal, and that no member of that court should be curtailed in stating his opinion to his brethren, or in suggesting any modification of any judgment to be pronounced. When Mr. Hoar had concluded his statement, Mr. Cockrell resumed his speech.

#### Speech Against the Cloture Rule.

He yielded the floor to Mr. Teller, who asked Mr. Aldrich how long a time he proposed to allow for debate, remarking that it was rumored that some arbitrary means were to be resorted to force a decision on the question. Mr. Aldrich said that he took it for granted that there could be no closing of debate except by the action of the senate itself; and he asked unanimous consent that the vote should be taken on the resolution and amendments at 5 o'clock Saturday. Mr. Gorman objected, and declared that the step taken by the senate Thursday was one which had overthrown the whole history of the senate, and that the decision of the presiding officer and the vote of the majority were in direct opposition to every rule of the senate and of the

#### General Parliamentary Law.

Mr. Aldrich said he had made the suggestion in good faith and intended to make every possible suggestion to get early action on the pending resolution. Mr. Cockrell then resumed his argument against the proposed rule. Its only object, he said, was to pass the bill. The Lodge virus seemed to have put the senator from Massachusetts in the condition of the rattle snake, blinded by its own virus. He read extracts from newspapers condemnatory of the elections bill, and wound up his speech by expressing the hope that the bill would be remitted to its tomb, where it might rest for all time to come. [Applause.] Mr. Gray next took the floor. It was, he said, a matter of sincere regret to him that the debate on the elections bill (which had been proceeding regularly to the edification of the senate and of the country) had not been allowed to proceed uninterrupted without the interposition of the grasping, rude, violent propositions now before the senate. Nothing had occurred in the course of the debate on the elections bill that was any warrant for turning back the current of history, violating American traditions, trespassing on that liberty of liberties—the liberty of debate. Quoting from resolutions adopted at the convention of the Farmers' alliance protesting against the passage of the elections bill, Mr. Gray said the language of those resolutions was the language of

#### Demand Higher Prices.

The demand for bar does not improve, however. Orders for plates are somewhat scarce, and trade in structural iron is only about fair, but in pipes especially quiet. Copper and tin are steady and lead a little weaker. The market for breadstuffs has been stronger. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the past seven days number for the United States 331 and for Canada 49, or a total of 380 as compared with a total of 411 last week and 403 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 338, representing 295 failures in the United States and 43 in Canada.

#### TRACKS TORN UP.

#### Serious Trouble Between Two Companies at Dunbar.

DUNBAR, Pa., Jan. 24.—The Dunbar Furnace company and the Dunbar Sand and Stone company are engaged in a bitter dispute over the right to use certain property here. The furnace company tore up the sand company's siding, and the latter armed a force of men and tore up the main track at the Dunbar furnace. The furnace company then secured 100 men and relaid the track, and when it was completed empty cars were run on to the tracks in dispute. The sand company has called the sheriff and posse to the scene, and serious trouble anticipated. Suits have been entered against the officials of the furnace company, and about twenty laborers were arrested.

#### Double Shooting at Newport.

NEWPORT, TENN., Jan. 24.—Capt. E. C. Dunn was shot and killed at his home near this place yesterday by W. A. Moore, Jr. Peyton Dunn, son of the murdered man, then shot and killed the murderer. Young Dunn and Moore had quarreled. Moore went to Dunn's home, armed with a shotgun, calling young Dunn out, said he had come to kill him. Capt. Dunn came out and tried to pacify Moore, but he became more enraged and emptied his shotgun into Capt. Dunn's abdomen killing him instantly. Peyton Dunn then shot Moore. Both families are very prominent here, and the affair has created a good deal of excitement.

#### H. C. Hansbrough Elected Senator.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 24.—Ex-Congressman H. C. Hansbrough will represent this state in the United States Senate for the next six years. On the seventeenth ballot yesterday afternoon he was elected by sixty-seven votes. All but five of the twenty-three Democrats rallied to his support. Senator Pierce rallied to his defeat.

#### Death of David Emery.

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 24.—Louis Bierbauer formerly second baseman of the Athletics and last year with the Brooklyn Players League club, has signed for next season with the Pittsburgh National League club.

#### LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The government is considering a measure to allow all the insurance companies doing business in Russia to invest in bonds to the amount of \$100,000,000.

It is reported in Edinburgh that the great railroad strike has been settled, but the same rumor has been circulated several times during the past four or five weeks.

In the relighting Friday a motion was made to repeat the prohibition of the importation of American pork. After some discussion the motion was put to a vote and was defeated by 103 to 100.

The government has sent 250 tons of potatoes and meat to be distributed among the suffering in Kildysart. It is hoped that the provisions will relieve the distress existing in that district.

William Ledderdale, governor of the Bank of England, was presented with the freedom of the city of London in a gold box Friday by the common council for averting the commercial crisis by aiding the Baring.

Mr. S. J. Ritchie of Akron, O., was in Ottawa Friday and had a conference with the government regarding his scheme for the establishment of a nickel steel works and the construction of a canal to Sudbury.

Henry C. Berg, who says he is a Franciscan monk, was arrested in Louisville Friday charged with stealing the candlesticks and silverware of Grace Episcopal church. He says if he committed the crime it was while under the influence of rum. The candlesticks were recovered from a pawn shop.

#### Senators Hearst Failing Rapidly.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A change for the worse occurred in Senator Hearst's condition yesterday afternoon and his physicians report his condition critical in the extreme. There is now little or no hope of his recovery although the end may not come for several days.

#### Two Candidates for Master Vo Kuan.

CLIFTON, N. J., Jan. 24.—Yesterday's winners were J. J. O'Brien, Emma J. Golden Rec, Bonanza, Young Dick.

#### Deaths at Gloucester.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Jan. 24.—Yesterday's winners were Parke, Dixie, Emma J. Golden Rec, Bonanza, Young Dick.

#### Deaths at Cifton.

WILLISTON, N. J., Jan. 24.—Yesterday's winners were J. J. O'Brien, Emma J. Golden Rec, Bonanza, Young Dick.

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For Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia: Local shows; westerly winds, becoming variable; stationary temperature.

### GENERAL TRADE REVIEW.

#### A MODERATE BUT STEADY INCREASE IN THE VOLUME OF BUSINESS.

**Heavy Increase in Grain Receipts and Cured Meats—Clothing and Shoe Trade Particularly Active—Eastern Centers Show More Activity—Considerable Movement in the Iron Market, Though Glass is Rather Dull—Copper and Tin Steady—Breadstuff Stronger.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—R. G. Dow & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: In the reports of this week a moderate but steady increase in the volume of business, compared with last year, is the most striking feature. At Chicago a heavy increase in all grain receipts and in cured meats and hides is noted. Trade is healthy and no fears are observed. At Cincinnati the clothing and shoe trades are particularly active; at St. Louis trade is strong in nearly all lines; at Kansas City the failure of a bank has scarcely any effect on business; at Minneapolis the lumber demand is unusually good and the flour output 120,000 barrels, and at St. Paul trade exceeds expectations; at Omaha trade is quiet, and at Milwaukee unseasonable weather checks business, though money is easy and collections very fair. Cleveland reports money a little closer, but a fair trade, while at Detroit money is easier at 7 per cent, and

#### HE IS STILL IN IT.

"Old Hutch" Denies the Report That He Had Retired from Business.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The veteran board of trade operator, B. P. Hutchinson, yesterday made the following reply to published reports to the effect that he had ceased to operate on the board: "I have not retired from business. I did two or three months ago, decide that I would give up trading on my own account and wind up on that part of my business with the end of the year. I had nearly all of it closed up by Jan. 1. There is only a little outstanding and that simply because it was not convenient to settle it right away. When that is cleared off I do not intend to do any more trading on my own account, but I am still in the commission business and I have done a good deal of it this month. I do not see why I should not keep on doing it. I am just as well able to do it now as I ever was. I do not know that there is anything the matter with me. I am not feeling quite as well as I have felt, but I suppose that is the result of growing old. It won't interfere with my business."

#### OPENED THE SAFE.

Prof. Gatchell Duplicate Another of Mind Reader Johnstone's Feats.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Jan. 24.—Professor Charles Gatchell, of the Michigan university, duplicated another of Mind Reader Johnstone's tricks. It was the opening of a combination on a safe door. Professor Gatchell was securely blindfolded, heavily gloved and carefully watched by a committee. At first there was considerable hesitancy on the part of the professor, but he soon recovered himself, and after about three-quarters of an hour's work succeeded in opening the safe. One member of the committee saw Johnstone open the safe in a Chicago hotel last September. He said the time occupied by the two men in performing the trick was about the same, and, as far as he could see, they employed the same methods, although Professor Gatchell ridiculed the idea of "mind reading," but employs muscle, reading and legerdemain in effecting the same results as Johnstone does by "mind reading."

#### DO YOU FEEL TIRED?

DO YOU HAVE CONSUMPTION?

**YOU SEE THIS CERTAINLY YOUR ADVICE HERE**

insist upon having it. 'Tis sold everywhere.

### THE WANT COLUMN.



ANY "want" under the sun not to exceed 15 lines, announced in this department for 15 cents a week.

#### LOST.

**RACELET**—On Wednesday night, a ladies' silver bracelet with a heart attached. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at the Independent Co.'s store.

**PACKAGE**—package containing some pieces of velvet and satin. Finder will please leave at Independent Co.'s store.

**WATCH**—Somewhere between St. Mary's Cath. Church and the residence of the late Joseph Kitchen, a gent's gold watch and chain. The finder will be rewarded by returning to the Independent Co.'s store.

Please mention The Independent in replying to advertisements under this head.

#### FOUND.

**PACKET**—Please mention The Independent in replying to advertisements under this head.

#### FOR RENT.

**PARTMENTS**—Two apartments of 5 rooms each on Muskingum street also one 4 room house on stonequary hill. Inquire of W. A. Pletzker.

**HOUSE**—Of five rooms in good repair conveniently located. Call upon E. A. Jones.

**HOUSE**—The elegant property, No. 218 East Main street, now occupied by Geo. Goodhart. Possession given on two week's notice. \$125.

**STOREROOM**—Small storeroom for rent on W. Main street, formerly Bucher's office; Call at Graz & Sonnhalter's grocery.

Please mention The Independent in replying to advertisements under this head.

#### WANTED

**EVERYBODY** to try Enterprise Mills "White Loaf" flour.

**ENTRIMAN** in office—Salary \$750. Expenses paid here engaged—Enclose self addressed stamped envelope. Manager, Lock Box 462, Detroit, Michigan.

**IRL**—A good girl at once to general house work at 63 South Mill street.

**HOUSE**—To rent a small house well located center of town. Address J. A. Beutle.

**ADY** in office—Salary \$500. Expenses paid here engaged—Enclose self addressed stamped envelope. Manager, Lock Box 462, Detroit, Michigan.

**COTTAGE**—A nice cottage, good stone cellar under it, the building, two kinds of water, 22 ft. North Summit street.

**HOUSE**—A two-story house, four rooms, good cellar, good cistern. Reasonable. Inquire of Mrs. John Hoss, West Side.

**HOUSE**—A new house of 5 rooms, elegantly finished interior. Well located, on Richville Avenue. Inquire at 172 Richville Ave.

**FOR SALE.**

**HOUSE**—The Schwom household on Prospect Street, house of 11 rooms, good stone cellar, 22 ft. North Summit street.

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If you need help,

## THE MASSILLION DAILY INDEPENDENT.

Try the "Want" Column.

### AMONG THE CHURCHES.

#### THE DOINGS OF TO-MORROW IN MASSILLION PULPITS.

Items of Interest From All Denominations—Paragraphs Picked From the Religious Press Showing the Movements of the Christian World.

Dr. J. L. McGhie will preach at the M. E. Church, of Brookfield, Sabbath evening, at 7:30 p. m.

There will be preaching at the Christian church at 10:45, but not in the evening. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; young people's meeting, Wednesday evening.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church. The Rev. M. R. Walter, of Londonville, will preach at St. Paul's to-morrow at 2 and 7 p. m. The afternoon service will be German, and the evening service English.

The First M. E. church, corner of Main and East streets. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9:15; young peoples' service at 6 p. m. A. R. Chapman, pastor. All are welcome.

#### IN THE CHURCH FIELD.

Arrangements are nearly perfected for the world's council of Congregational churches to be held in London next July. It is proposed that there shall be 300 delegates—100 from the United States, 100 from Great Britain and 100 from other countries.

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard has undertaken mission work in New York since he was stationed at Governor's Island in command of the United States troops. He and his son have been teaching Bible classes in a miserable room over a stable. He is now trying to buy a deserted church. The general contributes \$1,000 and asks the Christian public to help him raise the balance—about \$17,000.

The Chicago Tract society is doing a hopeful work among the foreign born population which is notorious for its dangerous proclivities. Recently 300 Poles were assembled and heard the word of God. A large parcel of Polish tracts was distributed. As soon as it was known that the papers were in the Polish language the eagerness among the adults to obtain the tract was wonderful. One old man followed the wagon fully a mile to the stopping place, and when asked what he wanted breathlessly replied, "Give me a Polish tract."

The Northfield Training school, opened by Mr. Moody last October, now has thirty-four students preparing for home and foreign mission work. Besides religious and theological instruction, these ladies are taught dressmaking, cooking and other arts likely to make them useful in the homes of the poor and in heathen lands.

Of the 1,100,000 Lutheran communists in the United States, about three-fourths are Germans; the others are Scandinavians, English, etc. In no fewer than twelve languages do Lutheran pastors preach the gospel to this country. The total number of ministers is 4,692; of churches, 7,948.

About four hundred persons professed conversion during the four weeks of revival service in Trinity Methodist church, New Haven, conducted by Rev. Thomas Harrison.

#### Protestant Church Statistics.

Some totals of the statistics of the Protestant churches of the United States have just been put forth by Dr. H. K. Carroll, the statistician in charge, which give a general idea of the numerical strength of the different religious denominations in the United States. According to the statement put forth, the number of titles of distinct religious bodies in the United States, nearly all of which should be classed as Protestants, is 131. Fourteen of the leading groups are subdivided as follows:

	Sects.	Members
Adventists	7	119,212
Baptists	15	3,974,558
Congregationalists	1	475,608
Episcopalians	2	450,568
Lutherans	1	1,020,000
Methodists	10	4,747,130
Mennonites	4	100,000
Moravians	1	11,219
Presbyterians	13	1,259,254
Quakers	3	88,938
Reformed	3	277,722
Unionistic	2	270,000
Unitarians	7	206,500
Universalists	1	58,750
Total	78	13,079,576

#### Faint Hearts Seldom Win.

Faint hearts seldom win. It is the man of intelligent faith who commands respect. When great things are to be done for Christ the Holy Spirit inspires men of courage to do them. The timid Melanchthon would have failed as a reformer but for the bold Luther. Cowardly Peter alone would have failed to plant churches everywhere. It took that brave Christian soldier, Paul, to travel over sea and land, founding churches among the Gentiles. We need men of such spirit. There seems little now of the stuff that they used to make martyrs of. There is more of the turbulent spirit that bows to the spirit of the world, which unfailingly brings peace and defeat to the cause of Christ.

—Christian Instructor.

#### A Parable of Paradise.

On Judea's holy summit stood The Son of God. And round about Disciples stood. Far vine and wood And vale and winding stream, mid about And song of happy husbandmen abode, Gleamed vague and vast as God's own glittering shield.

The rounded skies about were built Of saprine set in seas of gold, The gorgeous sun uprose and shone His chariot's wealth, and riches rolled For all his gift. Pavilions in the skies The Christ spake of the storied Paradise.

A poor man kept a broken jar Of plants where sat mending shoes. He loved the rich man's fields afar, Yet loved his own nor did refuse To nourish well and water day by day That little world wherein her duty lay.

The while the rich man heedless trod His spacious fields, nor loved nor knew. Who now, think you, stod nearest God? Who now lived like God, think you? Who now, think you, beyond your sapphire skies

God found the fittest for his Paradise?

The Father chose but little space For Paradise. Yet worlds were his. Then little space and little place Is surely likest him in this:

To know to love, to truly love and know Is surely likest God, above, below.

Jesuim Miller in Independent.

### IN COLORED SOCIETY.

What a Large Circle of People are Doing and Talking About.

Miss Louise Robinson spent Sunday and Monday in Canton.

Baby Lida Fields has been, and is quite sick.

Robert Hammonds is able to return his many calls in the Fourth ward.

Charlie Robinson has accepted a position at the Barnett House, Canton.

Miss Cora Grant expects to remain in Liverpool until Easter. There is more than one who misses her.

Mrs. James Myers is only able to sit up for a short time yet.

Miss Annie Scott is also confined to the law.

Mrs. Moses Harris is reported some better, and Mrs. McGruder also.

It is hoped by many friends that Mrs. Hammd will make this her home.

Mrs. Marie Freeman, of Cleveland, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. E. J. Walls, No. 49 North street.

Mr. Fred Berry, of Youngstown, one of the "kings" of the glittering blade, paid Massillon a flying visit, Thursday evening.

E. Simms and R. Grant report a good concert and better dance at Canton, Monday night, which was given for the benefit of the M. E. Church there.

I notice that ex-President Cleveland has given \$25 for the education of the southern colored youth. We would be glad to hear of some others. Thanks.

One of the most wide-awake attendants of Grace Chapel is John Fields, Jr. He has said, "a little child shall lead them." We will be glad to see you—the distance is not great, J. F.

James Underwood, of Mt Pleasant, O., was in the city this morning on business. As some of the young ladies who attend socials complain of lung trouble when work is to be done, the advice of their doctor is not to stand so long at the corner or Plum and Mill streets. The evenings are quite chilly.

### AT THE COUNTY SEAT.

Snatches of News from City and the Court House.

CANTON, Jan. 24.—Ex-Senator Snyder, whose right leg was broken by a fall down the stairs of his office, is resting easy and will recover. Reports of internal injuries happily proved untrue.

Burglars entered the residence of John McGregor, stealing two gold watches. Attempts were made to raid several other residences, but were unsuccessful. Spidle's warehouse was robbed of \$100 worth of bides. No clue.

Marriage licenses have been issued to John Muier and Theresa Diewald, Massillon; Frank R. Smith and Ade Reemnyder, New Berlin; Alfred Mienis and Mary Ann Hodgeson, North Lawrence; Josiah Seefong and C. Witter, Osnaburg.

Common Pleas Court has adjourned until Monday morning.

### For Public Information.

On and after January 20, 1891, and until further notice, the Pennsylvania mileage tickets form "B," form "C," form "D," and form "E," issued by either of these companies over the facsimile signature of E. A. Ford, general passenger agent, when presented by the persons to whom issued and within their time limits, will, regardless of the territorial restrictions printed or stamped upon them, be honored for passage over all roads, divisions and branches operated by either of the following named companies: The Pennsylvania Company, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company (Vandalia line), the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railway Company, and the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway Company.

### Death of Mrs. Gus Martin.

Mrs. Gus Martin died of paralysis at her home in South Erie street, at 9 o'clock this morning. Funeral Monday at 9 a. m., from St. Joseph's church.

### Pennsylvania Mileage Tickets.

On and after January 20, 1891, individual and non-transferable one thousand mileage tickets, good over all divisions of the Pennsylvania system west of Pittsburgh, will be sold at rate of two cents per mile, or \$20.00 each, by line agents at principal points.

All forms of mileage tickets heretofore issued for the Pennsylvania lines—still unused and unexpired as to time limit—will be honored and after above date on all roads operated by either, the same as the Pennsylvania lines.

The following subjects were discussed: "Letter Writing," by A. I. Mayer; "Should a text book on grammar be used in the common schools?" by Ed. G. Bowers; "Grade books and grade cards," by Lyman B. Healy; "Exercise in school," by Miss Jenny Oberlin, I. J. Oberlin, A. B. Kittinger, L. B. Harris and C. M. Smith, of Tuscarawas township, and Messrs. Good, Baird and Gallatin, of Wayne county. A pleasant and instructive time was had, and all went away satisfied with their having been there. The following subjects were discussed: "Letter Writing," by A. I. Mayer; "Should a text book on grammar be used in the common schools?" by Ed. G. Bowers; "Grade books and grade cards," by Lyman B. Healy; "Exercise in school," by Miss Jenny Oberlin, I. J. Oberlin, A. B. Kittinger, L. B. Harris and C. M. Smith; of Tuscarawas township, and Messrs. Good, Baird and Gallatin, of Wayne county. A pleasant and instructive time was had, and all went away satisfied with their having been there. 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